## WASHINGTON

Opening of the Second Session of the Forty-second Congress.

How the President's Message and Recommendations Were Received.

The Russian Minister and the President.

A Resolution of Inquiry Into the Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in South Carolina.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Butler and His Committee on the Revision of Laws.

Retirement of Attorney General Akerman Decided Upon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1871. Meeting of Congress-Bfect of the President's

Message and Recommendations.

The meeting of Congress to-day had many remarkable features, the great questions of taxation and of political supremacy being most prominent. Although the readers of the Herald had been already informed of the principal points in th President's Message and the leading names on the House committees, still there was great interest to list in the other. The effect of the Message was plainly felt both in and out of Congress. It is regarded in all circles to-night as a strong Message Especially do the recommendations in regard to a re duction of taxation give general satisfaction, and it is thought may yet compel the retirement of Mr. Boutwell from the Cabinet, notwithstanding the trimming course he adopte in his report. The preciction was freely indulged during the last few days that the President would not dare to set himself in such complete antagonism to the well known policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, as was indicated in the synopsis of the Message printed in the HERALD a week ago. Now that he has done so, however, everybody is ready to applaud, and all recognize in his recommendations a new departure which cannot fail to prove successful. Another point which elicits much comment is the favor the President gives to the general amnesty and the ex-

The Senate was as decorous as ever, and all the great guns-Sumner, Morton, Cameron, Wilson, Sherman, Scott, Edmunds, Anthony, Thurman, Fenton and Conkling-were early at their places; but there was no scene, and a little shaking was the only evidence that this was the first day of the session. Dr. Newman made the prayer, taking care to nold up the example of Tammany before the good giver even of Senates. The new Senator from Mississippi, Governor Alcorn, was then sworn in, bu there was no chance for a scene in this, and so the spectators turned in despair to the political ma nœuvres which at once began to develop them selves—Frank Biair's movement upon the admin-istration on the Ku Kiux question, Senator Sumner's well wern championship of the negro race and his taunt to the Treasury Department in the speech with which he introduced his bill to substitute compound interest notes for legal tenders, and Mr. Ed-munds' bill to provide for civil service reform. Biair indicated that he was ready to fight the administration on the Ku Kiux, Sumner enunciated the specie payment views, which of late have appeared in the HERALD, Edmund ninded the Senate that Andy Johnson was not ret entirely forgotten, and this was all. There was, Message from the House of Representatives, of end of the avenue and receiving the Message from the President, Mr. Gorbam, the Secretary, read that document in a slow and measured voice, conng nearty an bour in the task, and then every body went home, content with the day's work.

Senator Biair's resolution of inquiry in relation the President's authority for suspending the writ of habeas corpus in South Carolina is generally regarded as completely answered by the Message and there is a disposition to await the report of th Attorney General and of the Joint Committee to investigate alleged Southern outrages before passing judgment on the Executive action.

There was some little remark on the President's aliusion to the question of polygamy, and a slight disposition is manifested to criticise the vigorous sone which he adopted both in condemning the Mormons and in praising the United States Court of Utah. But the subject on which crist to Mr. Catacazy, until recently the Russian Ministe here. The severity of the President's words is not so much dwelt upon as the questionable taste of mentioning the name of the discarded Minister. Many persons, among them many Senators and allusion to the unfortunate quarrel was out o precedent in the case of Mr. Genet, who was the Minister of the French republic, and, like Mr. Catacazy, had made himself repugnant to the ac ministration. Genet's case, however, was in every way more flagrant than Mr. Catacazy's, and if the ought to have been rigidly followed. President Washington did not speak of the French Minister selves in the subject that neither should Presiden Grant have mentioned the name of the Russian Minister. The reference to the quarrel is a godsend among the gossips, and diplomatic circles espe

cally are happy over so fruitful a theme.

The friends of the administration are jubilant They regard the President's recommendations in respect to general amnesty as having completely course in regard to civil service, it is claimed, will lay Schurz on the shelf. But they are not the new taxation policy will deprive Sumner of all the glory of his specie payment resolution. It cansachusetts Senator at Secretary Boutwell in his little speech to-day was exceedingly neat. His taking occasion to say that the payment of the na-tional debt was a feather in the cap of the administration, but that it was only a feather, was a sar which nothing but the extreme frankne the message could have relieved. The prospect now is that we shall have low taxes and specie payment in a very short time. Both wings of the republican party have suddenly taken advanced ground, and factions stand to-day where yesterday it would en thought impossible to place them. This day of a session of Congress, and everybody is hope-ful that a Congress which assembled for political purposes merely will achieve aomething useful. If the long intended conference of the republican "soreheads" now takes place, as everybody is saying it is to take place, it will be found that not ever George Wilkes, with all his genius for effect, can galvanize life into the movement which is intended to make Greeley or Trumbull President, instead of Grant. As a part of the wonderful success of this day, which leaves parties as they were before, and yet completely changes their attitude before the country, the composition of the new Committee of ways and Means is important.

s and Means is important. to ask unanimous consent it was referred. Mr. Cox

be its chairman. The partisans of Kelley not only denied thus, but denied it with a rampant vigor that was refreshing. To-day Kelley was ruthlessly slaughtered in the very house of his friends, and as Blaine wants to follow in the footsteps of his smiling predecessor and go from the Speaker's chair to the loftier soat of the President of the Senate, he took his cue from Grant, and made this committee, as these despatches yesterday said he would make it, a most potent enemy of extreme protection. Dawes lost no time in stepping forward as the leader of the House, and he made himself so busy throughout the day in moving made himself so busy throughout the day in moving the reference of bills to their appropriate commit-tess, and in playing the part of believther to an incongrous flock, that he had no time to think of own queer, if not incongrous, committee. Mr. Blaine ingeniously pitted all the tariff and antitariff elements against each other, and while he allowed the second and third places to Maynard and Keiley he associated Mr. Roberts, of New York, with as them as a man who would not go so far as either the Tennesee or the Pennsylvania Representative, The Speaker seems to have grouped these men together as a quartet who would favor a remission of the duty on tea and coffee, and placed them opposite to another equally happy quartet of the democratic persuasion who will not be content with any such remission, but want to take free trade as well-organized Americans take their whiskey, "straight." The democracy of Mr. Brooks, of New York, Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, and Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, is so well established that Mr. Finkelnburg, of Musouri, who is a strict schurz man, but an extreme revenue reformer, may not blush to be associated with them. The result of this curious arrangement is to make Mr. Burchard, of Illinoi the real chairman of the Committee of Ways and means, for, while he is a republican, he is such an exceedingly moderate or very low tariff man, that he has actually on questions the casting vote in committee, and holds in his nands the balance of power for this stions the casting vote in committee, and

Grant always goes to Illinois for his states men, and this time he has sandwiched him number six on the Committee of and Means. The Speaker's shrewdness made still further manifest by the manner in which he has contrived, in the makeup of committees, to gratify the pride of each section. Though the long setts and Ohio, yet the Mississippi Valley States are fully recognized. Massachusetts has four important chairmanships -those of Ways and Means, Foreign Affairs, Banking and Currency and Accounts. Connecticut. Maine and Verment have two each—those on the District of Columbia and the House branch of the Joint Select Ku Klux Investigating Committee being the important ones. New York has two of importance—Pacific Railroad and Public Lands. The latter is of great significance in view of the land grant lobby that wais in the bails ships, Naval Affairs and Patents being included. Ohio takes five places, and includes Appropriations Judiclary and Commerce. Michigan and Wiscons have the lead on four committees, that o vell handled. The Illinois, Indiana, Missouri Nebraska delegations have ten chairmen. include Elections, Post Offices Manufactories, Multary and Affairs, the Territories and Mr. Blaine has thrown valid considerable Vice Presidential sop to the Southern Cerberus, and given seven radicals from that sec tion chairmanship of indifferent committees, the most important of which is that on Education and

The most apparently disappointed man is Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, who gets only the Committee on Banking and Currency while he thinks he should have been made the seem to be Mr. Lynch, of Maine, who ought to have been chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and only gots a place so far down that the country will

The gossips say a personal pique has something to do with Mr. Lynch's appointment. While bewall-ing the fate of General Butler; all this afinpath; was wasted, however, for Butler is as happy as a ciam. Indeed, he has again perpetrated one of hi huge jokes, and intends, even as Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, to prove to the House and the country that where MacGregor sits is the head of the table This committee is the nearest approximation to that old English parliamentary custom of referring all bills to a judicial committee, whose function it remedy or the good it is intended to pro to see what is the existing legislation on the subject; above everything else to secure freedom from ambiguity or dispute as to the intent and had been allowed to perform its proper duties in the past, such egregious blunders as were out in the HERALD a year ago in regard to Mr. Jenckes' unintentional repeal of the regard to Mr. Jenekes unintentional repeal of the Sub-Treasury act could not have occurred. Till Mr. Pollard, an eminent jurist, came to the head of the committee, it was in no way among the working committees of the House, Butler, in his bellicose way, can improve upon it, as it comes to him from Mr. Pollard's hands, and to revise and improve upon everybody else's bills, but to exert the really great power of his committee to introduce any measure to which he may choose to give its sanction. Under these circumstances it is no wonder he month he may be even moving the refer-ence of bills to his committee for revision, and playing the deuce generally, as if he, and not Dawes, had been named the leader of the House. There is in this selection the promise of great fun; and the session promises to be as dramatic and as funny as those whose suddenly inspired hopes are

Everybody believes, from what took place to-day. that this is to be indeed a rare Congress, and even he lowering skies and failing rain could not damp the ardor either of the multitude near the skylight or of the legislative graces on the floors of the two

The scene on the floor of the House for an hou before the Speaker's gavel fell was a lively one Greetings between members, congratulations and courtestes being freely exchanged. Speculations on the formation of the committees were the principal topics of interest, quite President's Message various members received congratulation upon their prospective positions. At twelve o'clock the Speaker's hammer was heard, and Mr. Blaine, in a few words, called the House to order. The chaplain prayed at length, giving the usual instructions to the Almighty and suggestions to members in regard to their duties as Christian legislators. To the roll call most of the well known voices responded, there being only about thirty absentees—six from New York, three from Pennsyl vania, one from Indiana, one from Louisiana, one from Virginia, two from South Carolina, two from Georgia, one from Alabama, two from Tennessee, two from Indiana. one from Hilinois, one from Missouri, one from Wisconsin, one from Nevada. Mr. Sargent, of California, failed to put in an appearance, as did also Dan Voorbees, of Indiana and Mr. Scoffeld, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hooper, the ttention among his many friends, and he receive the quiet jokes made at his expense with his usual good nature during the call of the roll. The rol inished Mr. Chaffee, of Colorado, was the first to ge in a motion providing for the appointment a Territorial delegate en the Commit on Territories. The usual course of channels. Various bills—some new, others left from the last Congress—were offered in order and ler called for 20,000 copies of the Treaty of Washing ton to be printed. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, offered a resolution asking for information in regard to the authority upon which the President acted in sus-pending the writ of habeas corpus in South Caro-

dicate, which was also referred. The ann effect upon the nerves of members deeper than the surface ripples. Genera Butler and Mr. Dawes were served in friendly chit-chat, but the congratulations ceased as the interest in the committees died away. Pennsylvania did not forget, however, that

A larger number of members were in their seats usual upon the opening day of Congress, reform accomplished in the ventilation the hall during the recess is a matter devout thanks. The seats of the members have been raised, and the floor regulators which served for so long a time as spitted tobacco chewing Congressmen have been removed. The ventilation and heat are now supplied through the narrow openings left in each of the steps of the raised platform, upon which are placed the seats of the members. The new carpet, which is neither gay nor gaudy, presents a fresh appearance, toning down the gilded glare of the walls and cellings, and the entire surroundings are decidedly The Linmored Cabinet Changes-Attorney

General Akerman to Retire. as to a personal disagreement in the Capine have finally settled upon Attorney General Akerman as the offensive Minister. charged that the present head of the Judi-Department is quite self-opinionate in considering those of others. Such traits have made him so uncomfortable a colleague that his room special impulse to this expected change is, however, declared to be a distinct difference of opinion on the Ku Klux policy, Mr. Aserman designing that it shall be made more offensive than at present, an opinion with which the President does not seem to known, and the change will not be made till after the first report of the Department of Justice is sent

The Alabama Claims and the Geneva Con-

ference. The complete statement of the American side of the so-called Alabama Claims, as prepared by the agents of the United States for submission to contained in eight octave volumes, covering over six thousand printed pages. Seven of these case as presented in the diplomatic correspondence, with a full history of the capture, bonding or destruction of Amerimerchant vessels by Confederate privateers, a complete and accurate account of the with the terms and contracts under and upon which were built, equipped, manned, armed commerce without the formality of visiting a Southern port to gain the semblance full of over six hundred witnesses on behalf of the American claimants. The eighth volume is printed in be a masterpiece of faithful translation from the English text, the proofs having been six times corrected. It will probably be also translated from the original into the Portuguese tongue to enable the Brazilian member of the Conference to gain the most exact knowledge of the case upon which he is to arbitrate. Still another translation into German is talked of, both as an act of courtesy to the German Emperor, who was to have designated a member in the event of the Powers first named falling to respond, and may yet have to make such designation should a vacancy occur in the repre-sentation of Switzerland, Italy or Brazil. The total amount of the claims is \$19.021. claims not quite ready for submission will some what increase the amount. The eighth volume just sel. It opens with a citation of those points of the Treaty of Washington and its proto that bear upon the subject of claims and the modes and rules their settlement. Next follows an exhaustive alysis of the case, with copious references to the exhibits contained in the other seven volumes tion, drawn from every international source that the counsel have been able to discover, and concluding ties would bear to establish their applicability to the points now to come up for adjudication. These eight volumes were printed at the government printing office, and complete success was of the counsel has been confidentially ions were known to be weighty, and whose judgment was believed to be impartial, and they all agree in pronouncing it to be not only an honor to the legal profession of the country but incontroveruble as an argument in all the material points of

Revision of the Tariff and Internal Revenu

Laws.
The Finance Committee of the Senate have ma tured a programme revising the tariff, and, it is believed, the internal revenue laws also, but only for suggestion and conference with the new House Committee of Ways and Means.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1871. The Senate met at noon, with nearly a full attend ance of Senators and well-filled galleries, notwith standing the inclemency of the weather. NOTIFYING THE PRESIDENT.

The customary resolutions for the appointment of ommittees to notify the House and the President of the United States of the Senate's readiness for bust

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN CHICAGO. Several resolutions were introduced, among them one by Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., directing an inquiry as to the expediency of immediately rebuild ing public buildings in Chicago.

GENERAL PLEASONTON APPEALS.

Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., asked leave to pre the petition of General Pleasonton, boing, as he stated, somewhat in the nature of an appeal from the action of the President in suspending him. Mr. renton said he offered the petition by request without expressing opinion as to its merits. Subsequently, on the suggestion that the matter belonged to the secret session, he withdrew the petition.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., introduced a bill to restore Gilbert Walker to the naval service, and in connection with it a bill to retorm the civil service (Mr. Jenekes' old bill). He reviewed briefly the history or the attempts at civil service reform during the past few years, and said that aithough the commission appointed to draw up rules for the guidance of the Eventive in making appointments in the past few years, and said that although the commission appointed to draw up rules for the guid ance of the Executive in making appointments in the civil service was making satisfactory progress and would undoubtedly be able to bring about substantial reforms under the existing administration yet, in view of the possibility of a change of administration, it was desirable to guard by direct legislation against a recurrence to the old system of removal and appointment.

SURNER INFORMED THANCIAL SCHEME,

Mr. SUMMER INFORMED THANCIAL SCHEME,

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STREET THANCIAL SCHEME,

MR. SUMMER THE STREE

SECTION I.—Be it enacted that the Secretary of the Treasury a bareby authorized and directed to prepare for circulation compound interest notes equal in amount to the outstanding legal tender notes and fractional currency of the United states, and in all respects similar to those hereitofore issued notes the act approved March 3, 1565, entitled "An extrament,"

SEC 2.—That the secretary is a secretary of the support or the SEC 2.—That the secretary is a secretary in the secretary is a secretary in the secretary in the secretary is a secretary in the secretary in the secretary is a secretary in the secretary in the secretary is a secretary in the secretary in the secretary is a secretary in the secretary in the secretary is a secretary in the secretary in the secretary is a secretary in the secretary in the secretary is a secretary in the secretary in the secretary is a secretary in the secretary in the secretary is a secretary in the secretary in the secretary is a secretary in the secretary in the secretary is a secretary in the secretary is a secretary in the government.

SEC. 2.—That these notes of different denominations, to the amount of \$25,000,000, shall be desired on the first day of each mounth, commencing with the first day of July next ensuing, when the amount shall be resely for issue, and then afterwards on the first day of each month until the requisite amount shall be trenshined. Sac. 3.—The notes thus provided shall be praid out for all subursements of the Treasury except those due in com, so long as they are sufficient for the purpose, and if the whole mountly instalment is not thus disposed of it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange the turpins for the present legal notes, so far as practicable, that the full sum of ten millions may be put into circulation sach month.

that he tun sun of ten more seach month. SRC. 4.—That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Sreamy to cause the destruction of legal tenders each month to an extent equal to the notes issued under this act. SRC. 5.—That the notes issued under this act shall, at the option of the hotder, be convertible at the end of two years, its sums of \$100 or its multiple, hoto bonds of the United States, not having seas than ten nor more than forty years to run, and bearing interest at the rate of two per cent, and the Becretary of the Treasury 15 bereby authorized to issue such

which they may be converted can be sold at par in gold the Secretary of the Treasury may sell them in such sums as may be called for and apply the proceeds in gold to cancel legal tender notes as they are paid into the Treasury.

SEC, 7.—That the notes issued under this act shall constitute no part of the legal currency reserve required by the national banks.

SEC 7.—That we notes issued under this act shall constitutes no part of the legal currency reserve required by the national banks.

Mr. SUMMER—Compound interest notes have been aircady tried, so that their operation is known. It is their peculiar quality that at the time of issue they enter into the national currency and become part of the active circulation; but as the interest accumulates they are gradually withdrawn and held as securities. So long as there is little appreciable accumulation of interest these notes pass from hand to hand as ordinary greenbacks; but this ceases with their increase in value. Now, if these are made a substitute for greenbacks the currency is gradually contracted, according to the laws of trade, until it is on a par with gold and we arrive at specie payments. Until this is established the nation is bankrupt, and its outstanding notes are no better than falled paper. Beyond the stigmes indicted by this condition there is a derangement of affairs and consequent embarrassment in commercial relations abroad. Our business is out of gear wint the business of the world, while at home a victious speculation runs rior. Thus has been allowed to go on too long. During the war it could not have been prevented, but it should have ceased with the war. The suspension of specie payments was a war measure, like the suspension of the habeas corpus or the drait, and, like those, it should have discontinued at once. So iong as it is allowed to prevail we have a war measure projected into a period of peace, and, as such, it is out of place and out of season. I am not insensince to the credit obtained by a swift payment of the national debt, but this is superficial only. It does not enable us to refund our debt without extraorlinary and abnormal effort. Let there be specie payments and the debt will refund itself. The payment of the national debt, but this is superficial only. It does not enable us to refund our debt writhout extraorlinary and abnormal effort. Let there be specie payments and the debt

BILLS WERE INTEOD CED and laid on the table as follows:—
By Mr. Chadin, (rep.) of N. H.—To aid in the suppression of polygamy in Utah. It was substantially the same bill as that introduced by Mr. Cragin nere-

tolore.

By Mr. KELLOGO, (rep.) of La.—To extend the provisions of the act for the final adjustment of private land calms in Louisiana, Florida and Missouri.

By Mr. Rigg. (rep.) of Ark.—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the owners the proceeds of certain cotton seized in violation of instructions from the Treasury Department after June 13, 1865, east of the Mississippi layer, and after June 24 west thereof.

tions from the Alexander of the Mississippi River, and ance each west thereof.

By Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Wis.—To regulate actions in the Court of Claims by loyal owners of property seized under the act of March 12, 1563; providing that uniformly loyal persons may, after six montastrom the enactment of this bill, bring suit in the Court of Claims for the net proceeds of property collected in pursuance of the "Act to provide for the collection of abandoned property."

THE HABEAS CORPUS QUESTION.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and is hereby requested to inform the Senate under what provisions of the law of April 29, 1871, if any, and if not under what haw and by what anthority he has caused the constitution and laws of the United States and the constitution and laws of South Carolina to be set aside and martial law ecclared, and the writ of habeas corpus suspended in the countles of law and by what anthority he has caused the constitution and laws of South Carolina to be set aside and martial law declared, and the writ of habea carpus suspended in the countles of South Carolina to be set aside and martial law declared, and it he writ of habea carpus suspended in the countles of Southaburg, Marion, York, Newberry and Chester, etc., in the State of South Carolina, whereby the courts and civil authorities are unable to afford protection to the lives, liberties and rights of the people therein, and all of them left at the mercy of such military subordinates as he has seen, or may see, it to piece over them. He is especially requested to lay before one Senate all the acts of insurrection, realsance and of opposition to the laws of the United States committed in each of those counties at any time after the 20th day of April, 1871, and prior to the date of his proclamatidn of martial law, siving the character of the Offences, the facts relative thereto and the names of the offences, the facts relative thereto and the names of the offences, the facts relative thereto and the names of the offences, the facts relative thereto and the names of the offences, to facts relative thereto and the names of the offences and name and the same of the offences of the United States, or of State offeres by any of the culture. It is not not not the substance to the execution of process of the same of the offences are and the substance of the anthority conformed by the proclamation, aforesaid since the passage of said a 4 of April 20, 1871, and that he give the same of his informants, their statements of the anthority conformed by the proclamation, with the violations of the law with they committed the odenoes for which they were so arrested and imprisoned, and that he violations of the law with the saleged they committed the odenoes for which they were so arrested and imprisoned, and that he violations of the same verbally; to that Congress can determine what along a proclamation after the proclamation of the law Laid on the table.

A recess was then taken till 1:15 P. M., after Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., introduced a bill to escablish the collection district of Duluth, and to preate St. Paul a port of delivery. Land on the table.

Laid on the table.

THE PREMIDENT'S MESSAGE

was then received and-read, and ordered printed.

Mr. Summer's bill was laid to the table.

The annual reports of the heads of departments were presented, and ordered to be bristed.

EXLIEF OF THE SHIGAGO-SUFFERERS.

Mr. LOGAN, rep.) of lit., introduced a bail to provide for the relief of suderers by the fire of Chicago; providing for the free importation of goods and merchandise contributed in foreign countries for the relief of Chicago suderers, when consigned to the proper authorities for distribution; providing, also, for the payment of a drawback of the import duties on all materials to be actually used in buildings erected on the ground burned over by the fire of October 9, if the said materials shall have been inspected within one year from said date of the fire. taxes until the close of the next regular session. Congress in favor of such persons owning proper in the First Collection district of Illinois as have add on the table. specied within one year from said date of the fire, and suspending the collection of internal revenue taxes until the close of the next regular session of

Laid on the table. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4, 1871. The House of Representatives was called to order at noon by the Speaker, Mr. Blaine, in the presence of a very large assemblage of spectators. The pro-ceedings were opened with prayer by the chaplain Rev. J. G. Butter.

THE ROLL CALL.

The roll of memoers was then called, showing that there were 201 members present. INFORMING THE PRESIDENT.

committee, consisting of Mesers. Garfield, Blair, of Michigan, and Cox, was appointed to join a like committed on the part of the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that both houses were in session and ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

The SPEAKER announced the following as

The SPEAKER announced the following as THE STANDING COMMITTERS.

FLECTIONS—Measra McCrary, of lows; Hoar, of Massachusetts; Thomas, of North Carolina; Perry, of Ohio, illazetton, of Wisconsin; Eames, of Rhode Island; Arthur, of Kentucky; Merrick, of Maryiand; Rice, of Illinois. Ways AND MEASS—Measra, Dawes, of Massachusetts: Maynard, of Tennessee; Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Brooks, oi New York; Finkelnburg, of Missachusetts and Maysachusetts. H. Roberts, of New York; Kerr, of Indiana; Beck, or New York; Maynard; of Tennessee; Kelley, of Massachusetts.

New York.

APPROPRIATIONS—Messrs. Garfield, of Ohio; Sargent, of Canfornia; Dickey, of Pennsylvania; Clarke, of New York; Palmer, of Iowa; Hale, of Maine; Niblack, of Indiana; Marshall, of Illinois; Swann, of Maryland.

BANKING AND CURRENCY—Messrs. Hooper, of Massachusetta; Waldron, of Michigan; Smith, of Vermont; Farweil, of Illinois; Monroe, of Ohio; Merriam, of New York; Cox, of New York; Randall, of Pennsylvania; Dox, of Alabana.

Pacture Parts of Pennsylvania; Dox, of Alabana.

DATES OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATES OF THE STATE

go. Topyiors and Post Roads—Mesers. Farnsworth, of Illinois; Hill, of New Jersey: Twichell, of Massachusells; Tyoer, of Indians; Kandall, of Pennsylvania; Porter, of Virgiois; Houghton, of California; Yan Trump, of Onio; Carroll, of New York.
Manutacutures—Mesers Samuel S. Burdett, of Missouri; Ames, of Massacausetts; Upson, of Obio; Stowell, of Virgiois; De Large, of South Caroline; Rice, of Kentucky; Rogers, of New York; Stevens, of Illinois; McCleiland, of

Rogers, of New York; Stevens, of Illinois; McCleiland, of Pennsylvanis.

ACRICULTURE—Mesers. Wilson, of Obio; Hays, of Alsams; Havens, of Missour; Lamport, of New York; Speer, of Georgia; Hazelton, of New Jersey; Haldeman, of Fennssee; Grossland, of Kentucky; Illinois; Garrett, of Tennssees; Crossland, of Kentucky; Stylans AFFARS—Mes rs. Shanks, of Indians; Creely, of rennsylvanis; Rdwards, of Arkansas; Creely, of Haller, and Missouri; Smith, of Obio; Avrill, of Minescois; Creely, of Pennsylvanis; Rdwards, of Arkansas; Creely, of Lecky; Ritchedi, of Wisconsin; Williams, of New York; Mischedi, of Wisconsin; Williams, of Men; Korey, of Louisians; Harris, of Mississippi; Stocum, of New York; Campbell, of Ubro; Terry, of Vignis.

MILITIA—Mesers. Sheldon, of Louisiana; Sprague, of Obio; Twebell, of Massachusettis; Walls, of Florida; Rush, of Wisconsin; Conner, of Texas; Blart, of Florida; Rush, of Wisconsin; Conner, of Texas; Blart, of Missouri; Acker, DISTINCT OF COLUMBIA—Mesers. Starkweather, of Consecutive; Williams, of Indians; Poland, of Vermon; Darrail, of Louisiana; Harmsr, of Pennsylvanis; Cotton, of Low; Ediridge, of Wisconsin; Crebs, of Illinois; Roosereli, Australe—Mesers. Blapham, of Obio; Butter, of Massachusetts; Peters, of Maine; Mercur, of Pennsylvania; Wilson, of Indians; Goodfich, New York.

of New York.

JUNICIARY—Mesars. Bingham, of Ohio; Buller, of
Massachusetta; Peters, of Maine; Mercur, of Pennuyivania;
Wiscondin, of Indiana; Goodrich, of New York; Eidridge, of
Wiscondin; Voorbees, of Indians; Potter, of New York.
REWOLCTIONARY OLAIMS—Mesers. Wallace, of South
Carolina; Pendeton, of Rhode Jainad; Frindle, of New
York; Myers, of Fennsylvania; Bowel, of Virginia;
Comingo, of Missouri; Hancock, of Tesas; Handley, of
Alabama; Yorker, of New Jersey.
PUBLIC EXTENDITURES—Mesars. Sawyer, of Wisconsin;
Strong, of Connecticut; Whiteley, of Georgia; Lowe, of
Kansas; Fotter, of Michigan; Kinsella, of New York;
Myers, of Pennsylvania; Davis, of West Virginia; Read, of
Kentucky.

Wirginia.

REVOLUTIONARY PANSIONS AND WAR OF 1812—Measrs.

Willard, of Vermont; Porter, of Virginia; Eames, of Rhode
Isi nd; Cobb, of North Carolina; Sprayue, of Ohio; Rice,
of Kentucky; Forker, of New Jursey; Caldweil, of Fennessee; —, of Missouri.

INVALID PENSIONS Measrs. Moore, of Illinois; Peck,
of Ohio; Wallace, of South Carolina; McJunkin, of Pennesylvania; Waxeman, of New York; Turner, of Alabama;
Bird, of New Jersey; Manson, of Indiana, and Spear, of
Penneyviania. reunsystania.

RAILWATS AND CANALS—Measrs. Packer, of Pennsylvanis; Arnes, of Massachusetta; Halsey, of New Jersey; Morphis, of Misainstppi; Kanapp, of Illinois; St. John, of New York; Biggs, of Delaware; Winehester, of Kentucky; Lamison, of Ohio.

on, of Ohlo, MINES AND MINING—Measrs. Waldron, of Michigan; sargent, of California; Banks, of Massachusetts; Smith, of ermont; Negley, of Pennsylvania; Bessions, of New York; haler, of North Carolina; Toung, of Georgia; Kendall, of VERDVEN'S AFFAIRS Mesers. Cobb, of North Carolina; ks, of Messachusetts; Butler, of Tennessee; Seciety, of Vork; Engder, of Arkansus; Kaleny, of South Carolina; th, of Pennsylvania; Braxton, of Virginia; King, of

New York; Sagder, of Arkansus; Gamery, Griffith, of Pennsylvania; Bratton, of Virginia; King, of Missouri.

EDUCATION AND LABOR-Messrs. Perce, of Mississippl; Hoar, of Massachusetts; Townsend, of Pennsylvania; Butler, of Tennessee; Dunnell, of Minucaota; Elitott, of South Carolina; McNeely, of Hinous; Storm, of Pennsylvania; McIntyre, of Georgia. Pennsylvania; McIntyre, of Georgia; Leach, of North Carolina; Pennsylvania; Bighy, of Georgia; Leach, of North Carolina; Sherwood, of Pennsylvania; Sloss, of Alabama.

COINACE, Wrights AND MEABURES—Messrs. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Hooper, of Massachusetts; Beaty, of Ohio; Stoughton, of Michagn, Cricher, of Virginia; toberts, of New York; Parker, of New Hampshite; Massachusetts; Barty, of Missisph; Walden, of Iowa; Warren, of New York; Hibberd, of New Hampshite; Goldaidy, of Tennessee; Du Bose, of Georgia.

Pennsylvania; Massachusetts; Barty, of Missisph; Walden, of Iowa; Warren, of New York; Hibberd, of New Hampshite; Goldaidy, of Tennessee; Du Bose, of Georgia.

Pennsylvania; Wells, of Missouri; Perry, of Rew York; Getz, of Pennsylvania; Wells, of Missouri; Perry, of Rew York.

Getz, of Pennsylvania; Wells, of Missouri; Perry, of Rew York.

Getz, of Pennsylvania; Wells, of Missouri,
Fork.

Mitrage-Messra, McGrew, of West Virginia; Darrell,
of Louisiana; Hazleton, of New Jersey; Golladay, of Tennessee; Hiair, of Missouri.
Accourata-Messra, Hullinton, of Massachusetts; Sawyer,
of Wisconsin; Harris, of Mississippi; Archer, of Maryland;
Lewis, of Kentucky.

Eventschulder in The State Department Messra. Review of the National Revenue System and

Lewis, of Kentucky.

EXPENDITURES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT—Mesars.
Conger, of Michigan; Whiteley, of Georgia; Havens, of Missouri; Rogers, of New York.

EXPENDITURES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Mesars. Lynch, of Maine; Sycher, of Louissian; Hay, of Illinois; Baruum, of Counecteut; Kendall, of Newada. Mesers Laynch, of Maine; Synher, of Lou mana; Hay, of Illinois; Barnum, of Connecticut; Kendali, of Nevada. Exprendrumes is the Was Department—Mesers. Williams, of Indians; Barber, of Wisconsin; Snyder, of Arkansas; Acker, of Pennsylvania; Kinselia, of New York. Exprendrumes in the Navy Department.—Mesers. Rellogs, of Connecticut; Parker, of Missouri; Hazielon, of Wisconsin; Biggs, of Deisware; Tulbill, of New York. Exprendrumes in the Fost Optice Department Mesers. Harry, of Massissippi; Harmer, of Pennsylvania; Bigbs, of Georgia; Roberts, of New York; Shober, of North Car Sina. CRIJOR.

EXPENDITURES OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—
MESSER, Hill, of New Jersey; Smith, of Ohio; Beverldge, of
Illinois; Adams, of Kenucay, and Connov, of Texas.

EXPENDITURES ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Messes. Hawley, of Illinois; Morphis, of Massashput; Shoemaker, of
Pennsylvania; Wood, of New York, and Duke, of Virginia,

RULES—The Speaker, Messes. Panks, of Massachuseits;
Garfield, of Ohio; Cox, of New York, and Randali, of Pennsylvania.

Garield, of Chio; Cox, of New York, and Randali, of Pennsylvania.

PRINTING—Meastra. Beatty, of Chio; Pendleton, of Rhode Island, and Price, of Georgia.

Lineary—Meastra. Peters, of Maine; Wheeler, of New York; Campbell, of Ohio.

LUROLLED HILLS—Meastra Buckley, of Alabama; Poster, of Nieblan; Bird, of New Jersey.

JOINS SELECT COMMITTER ON INSURRECTIONARY STATES—Meastra Poland, of Vermont; Maynard, of Tennessee; Scoheld, of Pennsylvania; Farnsworth, of Illinois; Cobirs, of Indiana; Stevenson, of Ohio; Butler, of Massachusetts; Lansing, of New York; Cox, of New York; Beck, of Kentucky; Van Tump, of Ohio; Waddell, of North Carolina; Robinson, of Illinois; Hanks, of Arkansas.

SELECT COMMITTER ON THE Mississipper Levers—

Resers. Morey, of Louisians; Walden, of Jowa; McKee, of Rississippi; uetz, of Pennsylvania; Duke, of Virginia.

THE TREATY OF WASHIMITON.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution to print 20,000 copies of the Treaty of Washington and accompanying documents. Referred to the Committee on Prining.

Mr. Beck, (dem.) of Ky., asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to inform the House under what provision of the law of the 26th of April, 1871, or under what other law, he had caused the constitution of the United States and of of April, 1871, or under what other law, he had caused the constitution of the United States an 1 of the State of South Carolina to be set aside, and marital law declared and the writ of nabeas corpus suspended in the counties of Spartanburg. Union and other counties in South Carolina, whereby the Courts and civil authorities are unable to afford protection to the lives, liberties and rights of the people thereof, and whereby all of these are left to the mercles of such military subordinates as he has seen or may see fit to piace over them; also requesting the President to lay before the House all the acts of insurrection, resistance or opposition to the laws of the United States, committed in each of such counties at any time, from the 26th of April, 1871, up to the date of his proclamation of martial law, and the names of all citizens arrested or imprisoned under the authority of such proclamation, with the specific offences charged against them; also to give the House full information as to all the statements of facts on which the act of issuing the proclamation was based, in order that the House may determine what steps are neces any to restore to the citizens of such counties, especially those not guilty of onences against the United States, equal protection of the laws.

Mr. Bawks, (rep.), of Mass., objected to the introduction of the resolution might be offered.

The Straken decided the motion out of order.

Mr. Burlen, of Mass.—Is there any objection to its being referred?

Mr. Daws—I do not object to its being referred.

ts being referred?

Mr. Dawis—I do not object to its being referred.

The resolution was then, on motion of Mr. Mayard, referred to the Committee on Insurrectionary

Mr. CHAFFEE, of Colorado Territory, offered a re-solution for the addition of a Territorial Delegate to Committee on Territories, which Delegate Snail have

mittee. Referred to the Committee

In addition to the Delegates who were sworn in at last session Mr. Chapman, for the District of Columbia, and Mr. Clagett, from Montana, appeared and took the oath of office.

took the oath of office.

In addition to the members who were sworn in at the last session the following named appeared and took the oath of odice:—Messrs. Kelogy, of Connecticut; Houghton, Sargent and Coghian, of California; Knapp and Beverdge, of Hilmois; Foster, of Micnigan, and Connor and Hancock, of Texas, This made the number of members who took their seats today 210.

This made the number of members who took their seats to-day 210.

CREDENTIALS REFERRED.

The credentials of Messrs. Herndon and Clark, of Texas, were reierred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Stevenson, (rep.) of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for information as to the security of life, person and property in the State of Kentucky.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on the Insurrectionary States.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REPERRED.

Several bills were introduced and referred, including the following:—

By Mr. KETCHAM, (red.) of N. Y.—To repeal the income tax.

income tax.

By Mr. SHELDON, (rep.) of La.—To incorporate the Missistiph Valley Levee Company; to relinquish title to public lands in Louisiana that have been in possession of holders for years; to refund the proceeds of cotton taken in violation of the Treasury regulations.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST. By Mr. LYNGH, (rep.) of Me.—To revive the navigation and commerce interests of the United States providing for the admission free of duty of all ship building materials, and for the use of shipstores and coal free of duty. Also to provide for the resumption of specie payments.

coal free of duty. Also to provide for the resump-tion of specie payments.

Mr. Dawes introduced a joint resolution directing the accounting officers of the Treasury to allow all laborers, workmen and mechanics, who were em-ployed by the government between the 25th of June, 1888, and the 19th of May, 1889, full days' pay for the eight hours' work performed. Passed.

Mr. Camperl offerd the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means:—

Means:—
Resolved, That with a view to establish a more equita system of taxation and a greater economy in the collect of internal revenus. the constitution of the United Stashould be so amended as that all direct taxes shall be assess on the basis of wealth instead of population, and the amorequired by the federal government apportioned among States accordingly, and each State left free to assess, colland pay over the amount so required of it through its of officers in such manner as the State authorities may see fit

and pay over the amount so require to the conficer in such manner as the State authorities may see fit to adopt.

Resolved further, That in the readjustment of the tariff, with a view as well as to equalize its burdens and its benefits among all classes of the people as to simplify and give permanence and stability to the system, and to reduce the expenses of collecting the customes, a bill should be reported providing—first, that but one rate of duty shall be imposed upon all duty-paying articles imported, thereby giving to every department of American labor and equality of provection to the extent of the duty; ascend, a schedule of articles specifically named to be free from duties, consisting exclusively of such foreign produces as cannot be prontably produced in the United States, and one necessary for the success of American radustry; third, the specification of a gross or standard sum deemed necessary to be raised annually by the Freasury when at the end of any incal year it shall be found that the gross receipts are \$10,000,000 less than table articles such per cent as may be estimated necessary to raise the amount to such standard sum, and when at the expiration of any fiscal year it shall in like manner cause the duties on all dutable articles and the manner cause the duties on all dutable articles to be reduced such per cent as all be found that the receipts are \$10,000,000 more to standard amount, he shall in like manner cause to so n all dutiable articles to be reduced such per cent be estimated necessary to bring down the annual s to the gross sum contemplated by the bill.

ways and actains:

Whereas it is alleged that the Secretary of the Treasury, in placing the newly authorized live per cent bonds upon the market has, in defance of the law creating them, increased the public bonded debt and has exceeded the one-half of one per cent allowed by the Funding act for all expenses in placing said loan; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be directed to investigate the said transactions, and have power to send for persons and papers, and to remost.

Mr. Cox also introduced a till to provide judicial proceedings in all cases of assessment and concession of federal taxes, to prevent secure of books, &c., and to abolish moleties to informers. Same reference. The President's Message was then read, and the House, at lorty minutes past two, adjourned.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The United States at Peace with All the World.

NO FIGHTING MEN OR WEEPING MAIDENS?

The Treaty of Washington and Its Advantages.

Our Relations with Spain in Reference to Cuba.

CHINA AND THE COREA.

Recommendations to Entirely Abolish Slavery in the West Indies and Brazil.

the Methods of Collection.

Polygamy and Ku Kluxism Doomed.

Reform and Retrenchment Demanded in All the Public Departments

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4, 1871. TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:-In addressing my third annual Message to the law-making branch of the government it is gratifynecess has generally attended the effort to execute all laws found upon the statute books. The policy, has been not to inquire into the wisdom of the laws already enacted, but to learn their spirit and intent, and to enforce them ac-The past year has, under wise Providence, been one of general prosperity to the nation. It has, however, been attended with more than usual chastisement in the loss of life and property by storm and are. These disasters have served to call forth the best elements of human nature in our country, and to de-velop a friendship for us on the part of foreign nations which goes far towards alleviating the distress occasioned by the calamities. The benevolent who have so generously shared with the victims of these mistortunes will reap their reward in the consciousness of having performed a noble act, and in receiving the grateful thanks of have relieved.

The relations of the United States with foreign eventful in witnessing two great nations, speaking one language and baving one lineage, settling by peaceful arbitration disputes of long standing and hable at any time to bring those nations into hostile conflict. An example has thus been set which, if successful in its final issue, may be fol-lowed by other civilized nations and be finally the means of returning to productive industry millions or men now maintained to settle the disputes of nations by the bayonet and the broadsword.

I transmit herewith a copy of treaty alinded to, which has been concluded since the adjournment of Congress, with Her Britannic Majesty, and a copy of the protocols of the conferences of the Commismoners by whom it was negotiated. This treaty provides methods for adjudicating the questions pending between the two nations. Various questions Congress at an early day to make the necessary several commissions on the part of the United States called for by the treaty. His Majesty the King of Majesty the Emperor of Brazil have each consented, on the joint request of the two Powers, to name an caused my thanks to be suitably expressed for the readiness with which the joint request has been complied with the appointment of gentlemen of eminence and the Emperor of Germany has been pleased to comply with the joint wish of the two governments, disputed water boundary between the United States and Great Britain. The contracting parties in the selves certain principles of public law for which the United States have contended from the commencenent of their history. They have also agreed to bring these principles to the knowledge of the other maritime Powers, and to invite them to accede to them. Negotiations are going on as to the form of the note by which the invitation is to be extended

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES AND THE BOUNDARY LINE. I recommend the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the treaty relating to the fisheries and to the other matters touching the relations of the United States toward the British North American possessions, to become operative as soon as the proper legislation shall be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. It is much to be desired that this legislation may become co-operative before the fishermen of the United States egin to make their arrangements for the coming

I nave addressed a communication, of which a copy is transmitted herewith, to the Governors of lew York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, urging upon the governments of those States respectively the necessary action on their part to carry into effect the object of the article of the treaty which contemplates the use of the canals on either side connected with the navigation of the lakes and rivers forming the boundary on terms of equity by the inhabitants of both coun

It is noned that the importance of the object and the benefits to flow thereirom will ensure the speedy approval and legislative sanction of the States con

I renew the recommendation for an appropriation or aetermining the true position of the forty-ninth parallel of lattitude where it forms the boundary between the United States and the British North American possessions between the Lake of the Woods and the summit of the Rocky Mountains. The early action of Congress on this recommendation named would put it in the power of the War

Department to place a force in the field during the next summer. PROTECTION TO GERMANS IN PRINCE The resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Germany have enabled me to give

directions for the withdrawal of the protecdiplomatic and consular representatives of the Unit-ed States in that country. It is just to add that the delicate duty of this protection has been performed by the Minister and Consul General at Paris and the various Consuls in France under the supervision of the latter, with great kindness as well as with prudence and tact. Their course has received the commendation of the German government and has wounded no susceptibility of the French.

GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The government of the Emperor of Germany con-United States, and a desire to harmonize with the moderate and just policy which this government maintains in its relations with Asiatic Powers as well as with the South American republics. I have